

THE NEW NORTH.

VOLUME 10. NO. 7.

RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1892.

TERMS—\$1.50 IN ADVANCE

SIMANSKY

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CORNER BROWN AND DAVENPORT ST..

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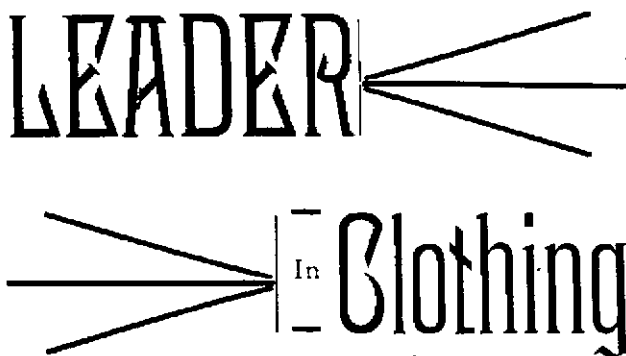
We Lead in **Style, Quality and Price** and are now displaying our entire new line of Clothing of every description. Call and look over the immense variety.

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EARLY BUYERS.

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Is the Acknowledged



Call at the Store and

CONVINCE YOURSELF.

Big Bargains!

The new goods coming in every day keep this house away in the lead as to Assortments, Styles and Prices, and as a consequence Bargains can be found on every hand. We are fully prepared for the great swelling business already rolling in. This season of prosperity all over the land promises to be greater than ever before.

CALL AND SEE US!

We beg that you will kindly visit our store, assuring ample returns for your trouble, and, like hundreds who do so daily, you will be amazed—first at the enormous size of our business; second, at the enormous display of goods.

EVERYBODY COME.

NO DANGER TO LUMBER

THE TARIFF CANNOT BE REMOVED BY THE PRESENT CONGRESS.

An interesting interview with H. W. Wright, who was a delegate to the Lumber Meeting at Washington.

H. W. Wright, one of the leading manufacturers of Merrill, who was delegated by the Wisconsin Valley Lumbermen to attend the Washington convention a short time since, was in the city last week, and readily gave his views of the lumber tariff situation when asked by a New North reporter. He says that lumbermen need fear no reduction of tariff on Canadian lumber by the present congress. The bill, when introduced, will doubtless pass the House of Representatives, as any bill looking to a tariff reduction or free trade would do. The bill will hardly pass the senate, however. Should it do so, the President, who was elected on the issues of protection, would no doubt prevent the bill becoming a law. Over one hundred delegates were in the convention and thousands of letters and telegrams came from all parts of the country asking that the present tariff be allowed to remain upon lumber. Representative Bryan, of Nebraska, who fathers the reduction of lumber tariff bill, is, in the minds of most people in Washington, simply looking for a little cheap notoriety. The matter was argued before the Ways and Means Committee of the House by seven of the lumbermen and the rest of the delegation worked among members for a week. The only question which confronted the delegates which bore any weight as favoring the removal of a lumber tariff, was this: "Why is it that in former years, when similar bills have been introduced, there has been no effort to defeat the bill?" It is true that in '88 no apparent alarm was exhibited by lumbermen with regard to this matter. It was undoubtedly due to the feeling that no such damaging legislation could pass Congress at that time, as a majority of Republicans were on guard. The apathy was nevertheless construed as a lack of interest in the question, and members who now favor such a measure remember it. Mr. Wright wishes to impress upon lumbermen everywhere, the fact that it is their

duty to write their member of Congress, and go on record as opposed to any reduction of the tariff. When Hancock said that the tariff was a local issue he made himself the laughing stock of the nation, but he hit the bulls-eye.

Members of Congress from lumber producing sections, do not want the tariff on that commodity meddled with. Other members, from sections where no lumber is made, had just as soon see it cut a little or entirely removed. There is no question but what the delegates accomplished some good by their trip to Washington. They not only gave the national makers an idea of the sentiment in lumber regions all over the United States, but they effected a permanent organization, and are now in shape to meet questions of importance and legislation much more effectually than without that organization. The trip was spoken of by Mr. Wright as a pleasant one, and his ideas of lumbering on a large scale were considerably broadened. He visited the plant of the Goodyears in Pennsylvania, where over seventy million feet of hemlock is annually brought in over the mountains on a private railroad and sawed in one mill, on a band and gang.

Come all ye people at early candle lighting to an old-fashioned supper, given by ladies dressed in ancient costumes who will entertain the people with speaking pieces and singing after ye supper at the Methodist church Wednesday evening, March 30. Admission free.

There will be an Alphabetical Mum Social Friday evening at the residence of Mrs. McCormick. This social will be given by the Epworth League. Those attending the same will find plenty of amusement.

There will be no services in the Congregational church next Sunday, the pastor having to go east for a few days. The Sunday School will be held as usual at 12 o'clock.

The "Ladies' Society" of the Congregational church will meet with Mrs. Shelton Wednesday, March 30, at 3 p. m.

A competent girl, desiring a job at \$3 per week can have it, by applying to Mrs. Jno. Barnes.

A good girl wanted to do house work at Mrs. W. E. Brown's.

TOWN ELECTION NEWS

CANDIDATES FOR SUPERVISOR ARE RATHER NUMEROUS.

Caucus to Be Held Next Week—At Present No Authentic Prediction With Regard to Candidates Can Be Made.

Town politics have begun to boil, and candidates are becoming more numerous. There seems to be no question but what A. W. Brown will again be elected chairman if he desires to serve. Nearly all combinations and proposed tickets include him. For side board there are many names mentioned, but as yet no definite statement of who will run can be made. A number of preliminary caucuses have been held by some of the saloon men and the situation discussed. The names of Elias Nelson and Felix Dolan were mentioned as possible candidates for side board, but at present the saloon men are said to be divided on the question of town candidates. Charles Wilson, who voted against allowing a saloon to run any nearer the north side than at present located, has the opposition of the men who wanted to put in the saloon, and their friends. He has the support of many who do not think it advisable to allow saloons up there, and is going to make an active canvass for the place. He will surely have an opponent from that end of town but who it will be is hardly clear at present. George Beers is again a candidate, and a good many more in his locality. Among those spoken of for the place are John Kilber, and J. M. Keenan. M. W. Shafer would no doubt be put forward by his friends, but he would accept no office in the town. Casper Faust and Adam Schliesman have also been mentioned as candidates. Clerk Carr is likely to again be chosen without the trouble of opposition. It is exceedingly doubtful if a man in the town could defeat Carr for the place, as he is perfectly capable and is considered deserving of the place. The only avowed candidate for Town Treasurer is A. D. Sutton. He is a good officer, a trustworthy citizen, and will no doubt succeed himself. John Hagan so far has the field clear of competitors for the office of assessor. When you get down to road overseer you are just getting to where it is interesting. There will be candidates galore for

that position as usual. George O'Donnell, who has filled the place during the past year is again a candidate. Bill Sinnott will make another try for it. John Harrigan is said to be a candidate. J. A. Jermond is again in the field, and the air has become so saturated with the official microbes that Pat Gardner has got it, and says he is going to run for street commissioner.

A call has been made by the committee for a citizen's caucus to be held at the Grand Opera House, Tuesday evening, March 29. See notice in another column.

LATER.—It is learned just before going to press that several new candidates have sprung up for different town offices, among whom are L. Hor for treasurer; John Lawson and P. W. Nichols for clerk; F. Stumpner, Ed. Dimick and E. Nelson for side board.

Woodruff.

WOODRUFF, March 23, '92.

Woodruff is to have a new Catholic church in the near future.

No one in Woodruff is wearing a bigger smile than Joe McShee. A 10-pound boy at his home since March 1, and the new arrival is making himself quite at home.

M. C. Beebe is hauling logs to the mill. He expects to put in about 200,000 feet. Ely Obray has the contract for felling the same and putting on skids.

C. Harney is somewhat under the weather, but we hope he will be out again in a few days.

The Indians have discontinued logging on the reservation for the present. They did well this winter.

F. A. Foss, the Ry. Agent from Manitowish, was a pleasant caller at this place the fore part of the week.

Swenson & Co. have put in a new back bar and mirror in their saloon which is a good improvement. They also intend to enlarge the same in the near future.

Mrs. O. S. Lemma is on the sick list this week.

The mill here is doing good work. They are running night and day. May the good work continue.

E. J. Glendenning is again able to move about after several weeks' sickness.

We expect a wedding in this section before long.

Mr. E. Spangenberg, of Wausau, has been a pleasant visitor at the home of G. C. Harney for the past few days.

A Dead Gerrymander.

THE WORK OF THE DEMOCRATIC MACHINE IS UNDONE.

The Supreme Court, by an Unanimous Decision, Pronounces Doc. Anderson's Infamous Apportionment Unconstitutional.

The Supreme Court yesterday handed down its decision in the gerrymander case, and declared the Democratic apportionment made a year ago to be void because unconstitutional.

It was probably the most infamous gerrymander on record, and it was fitting that the Supreme Court of the State should decide whether one political party had the right practically to disfranchise half the citizens of the State by an irregular apportionment.

The decision is very discouraging to the Democrats. Not only does it defeat their scheme to permanently hold the Legislature, but the rebuke of the Supreme Court will have a demoralizing effect on the party.

The case was elaborately argued on both sides, Gen. Bragg appearing for the secretary of state, Ex-Senator John C. Spooner, Col. George W. Bird a prominent democratic lawyer of Madison, and Hon. C. E. Estabrook, ex-attorney general, appearing for the relator. It has been generally assumed, although with what reason it is difficult to discover, that the courts had no jurisdiction of such cases. It is well for the people that this great court, after careful consideration, has held otherwise, because the attempt to transfer political power from the majority to the minority by the process of gerrymander has been growing fashionable at a rate which has caused alarm among thoughtful men of all parties. The constitutions of nearly all the states contain provisions similar to those passed upon by the supreme court of Wisconsin, and the courts generally are quite certain to agree with this decision that those provisions are mandatory, and were intended to be efficient and forceful in protecting the rights of the people.

This decision splendidly vindicates the wisdom of written constitutions, and will increase the faith and respect of the people everywhere in and

for the independence and value of the judicial department as one of the three great co-ordinate branches of the government. The death blow of the "gerrymander" has been given. It will have a significant influence upon all political and legislative bodies in every part of the Union, for it establishes the principle that no body of men has arbitrary power to violate constitutional restrictions.

The case was argued with great ability upon both sides of the controversy, but Ex-Senator Spooner has earned especial distinction as a lawyer in the outcome of the suit, and it has added another laurel to his national fame as a constitutional interpreter. He drew the papers which gave the cause a hearing before the highest tribunal of the state, and he made the constitutional argument upon which the court has based nearly all of its elaborate opinion. This is Col. Spooner's maiden effort since retiring from the United States Senate to resume the practice of his profession. It justifies the high reputation he has enjoyed as a lawyer and a statesman. The decision is the talk of the state, and speculation is rife as to what action the democrats will take now that their apportionment has been set aside.

AS TO THE SENATORSHIP. The decision practically means that the governor must call together the legislature—now democratic—in extra session, and that a new apportionment must be made. The democrats cannot, by any possible way, lose control of the state senate but the republicans under an act made in accordance with this decision will probably regain control of the assembly by a sufficiently large majority to have control of both houses on joint ballot and thus elect a republican successor to Senator Sawyer. If they accomplished that end, Spooner will be chosen. If they fail to do so Gen. Bragg will no doubt be elected by the democrats. An early session of the legislature will no doubt be called. The supreme court is composed of three democrats and two republicans, hence the decision will not be considered as being tainted by partisan feeling.

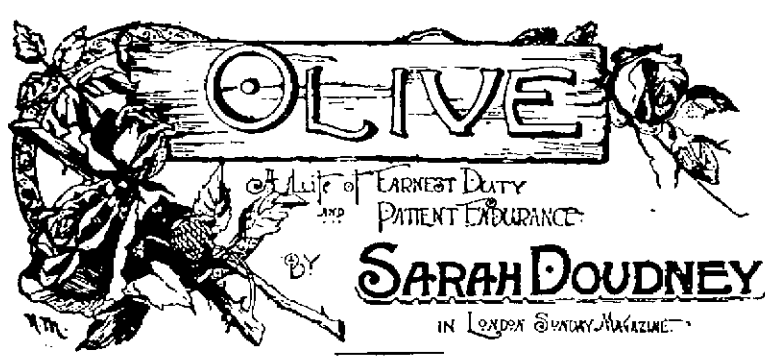
The State Press Association is in session at Wausau this week.

Lewis Hardware Co., RHINELANDER.

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A Complete Assortment of Belting, Packing and Lacing. Paints, Oils, Glass, Varnishes, Etc.



This was one of those moments which live on through a life-time. Olive feasted on that farewell for many a day afterwards. For a few seconds she stood where he had left her, and then turned homewards, half happy and half sad. Some birds were flying across the sky; there was a faint tinkle of sheep-bells from the downs, and the peace of the Sabbath evening seemed to soothe and still her heart.

CHAPTER II.
"DO YOU LOVE HIM, BECAUSE I DO?"
"What do you think of him?" said Olive, looking up at Lucy Cromer, with a bright eager face.

The elder girl was lying on the couch, and the younger sat on a stool by her side. They were alone together in the little room, and the evening light, shining through the small panes imbedded in lead-work, rested softly on Lucy's worn features and Olive's nut-brown head. The day was ending in golden calm; out-of-doors the patches of velvet moss still held the rain-drops, and the red blossoms of the flowering currant sparkled with moisture; but the wind had died away, and there was a great peace.

Lucy looked down with one of her faint smiles, and laid her thin hand on her friend's shoulder.
"I think he is a most fortunate man," she said. But this answer did not please Olive at all.
"Oh, Lucy," she began in a disappointed tone—"is that all you have to say? Why, everyone else seems to think that the good fortune is on my side."

"Do they?" Lucy's delicate lip curled slightly. "That is because they have not seen many men. I wish I could teach you to set a higher value on yourself, little one."
There was a look of trouble in the clear brown eyes, and then came a pause and a sigh.
"I don't think much about myself," Olive said, at last. "Why should I? It is much more interesting to think about him."

"The old story," sighed Lucy, gazing fixedly into space.
"But listen," cried Olive, deeply in earnest. "You can hardly realize what a grand noble fellow he is. You don't belong to Eastmoor, Lucy, and you have not watched his career as we have. Even if I did not love him I could not fail to admire him. Only think, he was the son of a drunken blacksmith, and he rose by dint of sheer determination."

Our old vicar took him in hand and helped him, and lent him books. Then he went to be a clerk at Petersfield, and there he became acquainted with a German who taught him his language. French he had learned already from Mademoiselle, who lived at the vicarage; indeed, there is scarcely anything too hard for him; and then came a letter from Aaron Fenlake, who is a foreman in Battersby's works in London. He told Michael that Battersby wanted a corresponding clerk, and advised him to try for the post. And he did try and got it."

"Who is Aaron Fenlake?" Lucy asked.
"Have I not told you about Aaron?" said Olive, whose eyes and cheeks were bright with excitement. "He is the son of old Fenlake at the inn. A quiet, slow fellow, but as good as gold and as true as steel, and devoted to Michael. Those two were always friends when they were little boys."

"And they are friends still?"
Lucy put the question in a languid voice, but there was something in Olive's answer that aroused her attention.
"Yes," the girl said, faintly, and with a deepening flush. "Oh! yes, they are friends still."

Lucy watched her and saw the signs of inward tumult in those delicately cut features. She understood that Olive was determined to defend her lover at any cost, even the cost of her own convictions. She was just as certain that Michael had given his friend the cold shoulder as if it had been plainly avowed, and she knew that Olive could not think of his conduct to Aaron without pain.

"Ah! I remember that you said something about this Aaron and Jane Challock," she remarked, after a pause.
"Aaron is in love with Jane," Olive answered; "but he is too shy to ask her to wait for him. I wish he would speak out for Jane's sake."

Lucy, with her proud, impatient nature, had wondered sometimes at Olive's sisterly feeling for the Challock girls. There was no one in the village who had not been surprised at the second marriage of Olive's mother, the widow Winfield. Why a woman, with her natural refinement should have taken rough Tom Challock was a mystery indeed; and yet such mysteries are found everywhere. Tom was a widower with two daughters of his

own, and the girls seemed to take more kindly to Olive than he did. For in his course way he let her see that he did not want her under his roof, and she secretly longed to find a shelter elsewhere. By and by, perhaps sooner than she dared to expect, Michael would have made a home for his promised wife; but, meanwhile, the waiting was as hard as Tom Challock could make it. And already Lucy Cromer had suggested that it would be better to go away and earn her own bread far off than live in her step-father's cottage.

"Have you said anything to Michael about my plan?" Lucy asked, after another pause.
"No," replied Olive, with a sigh. "The time was so short, you know; and if it came to nothing he would be disappointed. Ah! if it could only be carried out, how happy I should be, Lucy!"
"I believe it will be carried out," Lucy said, quietly.

Her eyes were gazing through the little window at the bit of evening sky that could be seen under the heavy thatch. The sun had gone down, leaving that pure and peaceful light that belongs to the evenings of early spring, and Lucy seemed to gaze as if she could never have enough of its beauty. One or two slight tendrils were outlined darkly and delicately upon that clear background, and once or twice they trembled a little at the breath of a soft wind. Olive sat silently on her stool by the couch, her hands were clasped round her knees, her heart had gone out after her lover, traveling away



"ARE YOU LOOKING INTO MY FUTURE?"
through the dusk to the great city. She almost started when Lucy spoke again. What words were these her friend was saying?

"When you are in London, Olive, you will be glad that you once had a home in the country. You must not let anything come between you and your sweet memories. You must not drop your habit of watching the clouds and the changing lights and shades, even when you have lost your old green fields. Don't take the world into your soul."
"The world is too much with us; late and soon, getting and spending, we lay waste our powers." It is often so with those who go to dwell in great cities, and earn their bread there; they lose all their early communion with nature, and forget how well they knew her when they were young. Some day, dear, you may be thankful to

"Have glimpses that will make you less torn."
"But, Lucy, I am not going to London to be forlorn!" cried Olive, reproachfully. "Michael is there."
"Michael is there," Lucy said, calmly; "and for his sake, as well as for yours, I say again, don't take the world into your soul. Great artists tell us that if they paint a landscape without a glimpse of sky it depresses the gazer. Never let the sky be quite shut out of your life. It may soon be done, Olive; when we begin to build walls around us, we don't know how high they will rise; when we plant our groves we can't tell how thickly they will grow. Always leave an opening through which you can see Heaven."

Olive looked at her, and was struck by the light on her wasted features. Lucy's life was widening at the close; her view of Heaven was broader than it had ever been before, and the glory that she saw was reflected on her face, which was "as the face of an angel."
"Oh, Lucy," she said, in a timid tone, "I know you are much wiser than I am, and I sometimes fancy that you can see farther into the future than others can. Are you looking into my future, and seeing things that you will not speak of plainly?"

"Do not frighten yourself about my forecasting, my dear child," Lucy answered very tenderly. "I can foresee no trials in your life that a brave spirit cannot live through. Only I would warn you not to part with the very portion of yourself which will enable

you to bear those trials. Keep your old trust in a Power that is over all; listen to the voices that tell you of that peace which shall assuredly follow the strife. Do not let the world so blind and deafen you that, when sorrow comes, the true light may shine and the true voice speak in vain. Oh, Olive, it is not trouble that is to be feared; it is the loss of those qualities in us which help us to meet trouble bravely."

"But, Lucy," Olive's lips were trembling, "I shall have Michael by my side, and he is so strong! Think of all the difficulties he has conquered! Can I be afraid of anything while he takes care of me?"
Lucy was silent for a moment. It was true indeed that she saw things in Olive's future that she would not plainly speak of. It needed only a little knowledge of humanity to foresee that this girl's deepest suffering would come to her through the man she loved.

"I am afraid you don't like him," the poor child went on. "What has he said that displeases you? Ah! I am disappointed; I thought you would say I was the most fortunate girl in the world!"
Lucy bent forward and kissed her.

"Olive," she said gently, "I shall like him better when he thinks more of you and less of that great idol—success. I see that he is clever, dear—very clever in his own way; and so determined that he is almost sure to win the things that he is seeking. Only I could wish that he had eyes to see the treasures that he passes by while he runs the race. I wish that he would sometimes give a thought to those things that are not won by mighty effort, but given freely—given by a Father's bounty and love. Surely life need not be all striving, Olive."

"Oh no," murmured Olive with a sigh. "I feel that it takes a very little to make me perfectly contented. But men are different, I suppose; they want far more than we do, and they must struggle till they get it. For my part, Lucy, I should love to live in a cottage with Michael, and be just myself. But he wants me to be more than myself. I daresay he is right; to him I must seem a very ignorant uninformed creature."

"You are not ignorant, considering that you are a village girl," Lucy answered. "The old vicar, who helped Michael so much, must have been your friend also. It surprised me, when I first came here, to find a girl who was a reader and a thinker. Take courage, my child; you are not as far behind Michael in the race as you suppose. And if—our plan is really carried out—you will learn a great deal with your uncle Wake."

"Lucy," Olive said, looking up suddenly, "you have never told me how you came to know anything of my uncle Wake."

A slight flush rose to Lucy's face and was gone in an instant.
"Mr. Wake keeps a second-hand book-shop in the Strand," she replied quietly. "A friend of mine, who was very fond of books, used to take me there often, and your uncle talked as only those who read can talk. It was a pleasure to go to that shop; some of the happiest moments of my life were spent among those piles of old volumes, and Mr. Wake's cheerful voice and kind face can never be forgotten. That man understood everybody, and sympathized with everybody, I believe. He was a large man with a large heart. He gave people chances of snatching little bits of happiness. Oh, Olive, I think an old book-shop is one of the most delightful places in the universe. If you happen to be missed, no one thinks of looking for you in such a dusty, musty retreat. The most glorious fragments of life are often hidden away in dull spots where few can find them. Between the dingy covers of some of these ancient books one might come upon poems that sparkled and glowed with immortal light and beauty. Some of our brightest memories are shut up, I believe, in the dimmest nooks and corners of the world!"

Olive looked at her in silent surprise. The beautiful worn face had grown young again; the eyes were shining.
"But you love the country, don't you, Lucy?" she asked, after a pause.
"Yes," Lucy's face grew pale and still again. "Yes, it is good to be here. I feel that I am resting before I go to rest."

"I wish you would not talk so," Olive said, with tears gathering in her large brown eyes. "Lately I have thought you better, dear; and Michael told me that you were not as ill as I had led him to suppose. You could talk and laugh with him, and it made me happy to see you so bright."

"I would do a great deal to make you happy," Lucy answered, stroking the girl's smooth cheek. "And now that the spring has come, Olive, I shall begin to teach you my craft. You must go out to-morrow and gather 'Knots of flowers, and buds and garlands gay.' My fingers have not lost their old cunning, and I know that I shall have a quick pupil."

Olive moved from her seat and sank down on her knees with her head on Lucy's breast.
"Do something else for me," she entreated. "Try to love Michael for my sake. Try to see him with my eyes and feel for him with my heart."

Lucy smoothed the brown hair away from the young face and soothed her with loving words, as though she had been a little child. This woman, who was going out of the world, pitied the other, who had to tread the old, thorny path. She had been left upon the road alone; some had hastened on before,

some had lingered and stayed behind; the hand that had clasped hers had suddenly loosened its hold, and then she had stumbled blindly on in utter anguish and desolation; but that misery, too, had passed away. All that remained to her now was peace; the end was near; the tired feet had only a little way farther to go.

She would not paint a blissful picture of Olive's future and so fill the girl's mind with false hopes; nor would she even promise to love Michael for her sake. And yet she talked in such a fashion that Olive forgot her dissatisfaction—a dissatisfaction which owed its origin more to Michael himself than to Lucy's lukewarm praise of him. She spoke of the right way of living one's life; of sympathies that throw out tendrils and clasp other lives; of that unspeakable calm which comes to those who are true and who love truth, even if their hearts are torn with suffering. And Olive, hearing her friend speak, seemed no longer afraid of anything. She took Lucy's hand and looked at her with grateful eyes.

"I shall never forget your words," she said. "You have made me feel strong."

CHAPTER III.
POOR JANE.

Mrs. Challock did not disapprove of Olive's intimacy with her next-door neighbors; but she was slow to believe that her daughter could really learn a useful art from Lucy Cromer. Peggy and Jane looked on in wonder and doubt while Olive wove her garlands, and Tom Challock laughed the whole business to scorn.

"So Olive wants to go to London and earn her living, does she?" he said, about a week after Michael's visit. "Well, I've no objection; but don't tell me there's a living to be made out of



"HE'S TOO HIGH AND MIGHTY FOR OLIVE,"
posy-making. It's nat'ral enough that she should want to be running after that young man of hers, and keeping a sharp eye upon him. It's my belief that he's too high and mighty for Olive."

"But if he hadn't cared for her he would not have come here again," cried Jane.
Peggy sighed and shook her head. She was a young woman who was naturally disposed to see the gloomy side of life.

"I'm afraid father is right," she said. "He is very high, and I think he came partly to show himself off."

Just then Olive herself appeared at the open door, and there was a flush on her face which told that the words had reached her ears. Her mother, who sat sewing, gave her a quick glance and a little nod. She did not wish her daughter to pay any heed to anything that Peggy or her father might say. Mrs. Challock lived on the whole peacefully enough with her husband; but although she would not quarrel, she quietly resented his unkind speeches about Olive. How differently he had talked when he came courting the pretty widow! She was a weak woman, and she knew that her second marriage was a mistake, but she would not let the whole village know her secret.

"Oh, Olive, what have you there?" asked Jane, suddenly catching sight of the figure in the doorway.
"Come and see," said Olive, vanishing; and Jane threw down her needle-work and ran after her.

(Continued next week.)

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CHAS. NAYLOR, Proprietor.
Hair Cutting, Shaving, Shampooing, etc., done in first-class order, as now but the best of workmen are employed. A hot or cold water bath can be secured at a very reasonable price, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give me a call and be convinced.
DAVENPORT STREET. RHINELANDER, WIS.

THE NEW NORTH.

Published Thursday of each week by

The Rhinelander Printing Company.

GEO. W. BISHOP. WM. C. OGDEN.

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THE RHINELANDER PRINTING CO.,
Rhineland, Wis.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

County Treasurer, G. H. Clark
County Clerk, E. P. Brennan
Sheriff, L. Merkle
District Attorney, A. W. Shelton
County Judge, J. W. McCormick
Register of Deeds, D. S. Johnson
Clerk of Court, J. S. Johnson
Supt. of Schools, A. D. Frideau
Surveyor, T. Lennon
Municipal Judge, Paul Browne
Coroner, J. Jewell

CHURCHES & SOCIETIES.

Congregational Church.

SERVICES every Sunday at 10:45 A. M., Son
Service at 7:30 P. M. and regular service at 8:30
Sabbath school immediately after morning ser-
vice.

Catholic Church.

SERVICES every Sunday, Mass services at
10:30 A. M., Sunday school every Sunday at
2:30 P. M., Vespers every afternoon at 5 P. M.
Rev. Father J. J. Pastor.

Methodist Church.

SERVICES every Sunday at 10:30 A. M., Song
Service at 7:30 P. M. and regular service at 8:00 P. M.
Sabbath school at 11:45 A. M., after morning ser-
vice.
Rev. D. C. Savage, Pastor.

German Lutheran Church.

SERVICES twice a month, Also Sunday school.
Rev. J. DeJung, Pastor.

Baptist Church Calendar.

SUNDAY.

Public Service and Sermon, 11:00 A. M.
Sunday School, 12:00 M.
Song and Praise Service, 6:45 P. M.
Public Service and Sermon, 7:30 P. M.

TUESDAY.

Young Peoples' Meeting, 7:30 P. M.

THURSDAY.

General prayer meeting, 7:30 P. M.
All are invited. All are welcome.

JOHN A. LOGAN POST, No. 232.

Regular meeting 1st and 3rd Tuesday evenings of each
month at hall in Brown's block.
E. B. Crofoot, Com. L. J. BILLINGS, Adjt.

OKEIDA LODGE, No. 48.

Regular meeting at
hall every Monday evening.
H. P. Morrill, Sec. F. A. Hildebrand, N. G.

DD FELLOWS' CAMP.

ENCAMPMENT, No. 18. Meets
2nd and 4th Thursday of each month.
E. L. Dimick, chief patriarch. R. B. Hagan, scribe

F. & A. M.

RHINELANDER LODGE, No. 212, meets first
and third Tuesdays in every month in the
postoffice block.
A. McPhail, Sec. W. W. Fry, W. M.

K. O. F.

Number Lodge No. 73. Holds regular meet-
ing Friday nights in opera house block.
E. G. Spiller, K. of R. S. J. R. Snyder, C. C.
Uniformed Rank meets every Wednesday night.

S. O. F.

W. T. Miles' Camp, No. 55, Wisconsin Division
8. of V. U. S. A. Meets at G. A. R. hall
on first and third Thursday evenings of each
month. Visiting brothers always welcome.
W. W. Carr, Capt.

C. K. OF W.

Catholic Knights of Wisconsin. Meeting last
Sunday of each month at 4 P. M., at Good
Temple hall.
Rev. N. J. Rec. Sec. J. N. Keenan Treas.

PROFESSIONAL.

MILLER & McCORMICK,

Attorneys-at-Law,
Collections sharply looked after.
Office over First National Bank.

ALBAN & BARNES,

Attorneys-at-Law,
Rhineland, Wis.
Collections promptly attended to.
Town and county orders bought.

A. W. SHELTON

Attorney-at-Law,
Special attention paid to homestead
law and contests.
Rhineland, Wis.

PAUL BROWNE,

Attorney-at-Law,
Rhineland, Wis.
Collections a Specialty.

L. J. BILLINGS,

Attorney & Counselor
Rhineland, Wis.

T. B. McINDOE,

Physician & Surgeon
Rhineland, Wisconsin.
Office in Gray's block.

C. S. McINDOE, D. D. S.

Dental Parlors,
Bank of Rhinelander Builders.

KEITH

Physician & Surgeon
Office in Brown's Block.
Rhineland, - - Wisconsin.

D. CONOVER, L. F. PORTER, H. P. PADLEY

Conover, Porter & Padley,
ARCHITECTS.
Pioneer block, Knight block,
Madison, Wis. Ashland, Wis.

FIRST NATIONAL

Bank of Rhinelander.
Rhineland, Wisconsin
DO A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
Best Protection for Funds.

Read Simanski's "ad." on first page.

Tim O'Connor, of Merrill, was in town
Monday.

Paul Browne was in Minneapolis
Saturday.

T. C. Day, of Minneapolis, was in our
city Monday.

James Alban was at Wausau Monday
and Tuesday.

M. Richmond, of Eagle River, was in
town Monday.

A. C. Tucker, of Appleton, was in
this city Monday.

C. A. Kennedy, of Oshkosh, was on
our streets Tuesday.

W. E. Sly, of Gladstone, Mich., was
in this city Monday.

Genuine bargains in gents' fine shoes
at M. W. Shafer's store.

Frank Dawson, of Barron, made
Rhineland a visit this week.

E. R. LeFever, of Ostrander, was in
Rhineland Tuesday on business.

C. A. Prior and family are visiting
their parents in Waupaca this week.

Shafer has a fine line of Jersey suits
for boys from four to twelve years.

Fred Hallet was in St. Paul and Min-
neapolis on business the first of the
week.

Justice Nichols has moved his office
from the court house to Paul Browne's
office.

Mrs. Frank Bishop and child, of
Oshkosh, are in the city visiting at
James Harrigan's.

John W. Fardon took his position as
superintendent with Brown Bros.' Lum-
ber Company this week.

Mrs. E. S. Shepard came up from
New London for a brief stay while Gene
was home from the northwest.

D. L. Jenkinson has secured the
services of an experienced jeweler, to
look after repair work in his store.

L. J. Billings has gone to Chicago to
take depositions in an important case
to be tried here at the coming term of
court.

John Lewis left for New Brunswick
Tuesday night, in response to a telegram
announcing the serious illness of his
father.

Judge Ryan, of Wausau, is in the
city hearing the case, as referee, of the
school board against Shurb and his
bondsmen.

If you want something nice in the
line of gents' neckties, call on M. W.
Shafer. He has the finest assortment
in the city.

M. H. Harney, stenographer in the
Underwood Lumber Company's office,
is at his home in Michigan, attending
the funeral of his mother.

Irvin Gray's store is fairly loaded
down with goods, gotten in since his
trip to Chicago. The stock is larger
than he has ever before carried.

Geo. Clayton, who is at present an
alderman in Wausau, was last week
nominated by the Republicans of his
ward in that city for the office of super-
visor.

Angus McDonald was down from
the claim Monday on his way to Wau-
sau. He says that in his opinion the
settlers and fliers can blame lawyers
for the long delay and inability to
settle the claims.

Chas. Naylor and family returned
Monday, from a three months' sojourn
in Brown county. Mr. Naylor's health
has been very poor for some time, and
he went away thinking the change
might benefit him. He has returned
greatly improved, and can now be
found at his place of business—the
Globe Barber shop.

Notice of Candidacy.

I desire to announce to the voters of
the town of Pelican that I am a candi-
date for the office of assessor, and if
elected, will, as in the past, discharge
the duties of the office to the best of
my ability.
JOHN T. HAGAN.

Boom Company Victorious.

The long-drawn out case of the
Boom Company against the Under-
wood Lumber Company has been
decided at last. A jury at Waupaca
last week brought in a verdict for the
plaintiffs. The case has excited con-
siderable interest among lumbermen
in this section. The Underwood Com-
pany claimed that a contract was
entered into with the Boom Company
to handle their logs for 35 cents a
thousand, and they objected to paying
45. The jury decided that no such
contract existed and that Underwood
must pay the regular price. The
defendants also disputed the Boom
company's scale. On this point the
jury took the lumber tally for scale,
giving the plaintiff's judgment for that
amount. It is likely that the case will
be appealed. John Barnes, who con-
ducted the case alone for the plaintiffs,
was pitted against Frank Hoyt, of
Milwaukee, and Judge Cate, of Stevens
Point.

County Board Proceedings.

COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE, RHINELANDER,
Wis., March 10, '92.

Notice has been served on the county
clerk, that all rentals and money due
the Rhinelander Water Company, from
Oneida county, as per contract of June
1, '91, on file in this office, have been
assigned by the Rhinelander Water
Company, to the Holland Trust Co., of
New York, to secure the payment of
interest on bonds, negotiated by the
Rhinelander Water Company, to the
Holland Trust Company of New York
City, N. Y.

E. P. BRENNAN,
Co. Clerk Oneida Co., Wis.

Rhineland, Monday, March 14, A. D.
1892, 8 P. M.

County board met pursuant to ad-
journment. Present—Supervisors Mc
Intyre, Sullivan and the chairman—3.
Absent—Supervisor Brown.

Minutes of the last meeting were
approved. On motion of Supervisor
Sullivan the following bills were al-
lowed and the chairman and clerk in-
structed to draw orders for same:

Town of Pelican, support of co. poor.....\$2230.76
F. W. McIntyre.....30.00
A. Hildebrand, burial of co. poor.....48.00
Casper Faust, committee work, etc.....15.00
Casper Faust, electric light.....25.00
F. A. Hildebrand, burial of co. poor.....63.25
F. B. McIntyre, post mortem examination.....10.00
F. L. Hildebrand.....25.00
E. C. Sturdevant, committee work, etc.....10.75
W. D. Harrigan, hauling material for fair.....6.00
Spafford & Cole, supplies for county.....6.17
J. Jewell, drawing jurors for April term cir-
cuit court.....2.00
Joslin & Chace, team hire for co. poor.....5.00

On motion of Supervisor McIntyre
county board adjourned to Tuesday,
March 15, 1892, at 8:30 A. M.

E. P. BRENNAN,
County Clerk.

Rhineland, Tuesday, March 15, A. D.
1892, 8:30 A. M.

County board met pursuant to ad-
journment. Present—Supervisors Mc
Intyre, Sullivan and the chairman—3.
Absent—Supervisor Brown.

On motion of Supervisor McIntyre
the county orders drawn February 17,
'92 to the towns of Eagle River, Hazel-
hurst and Pelican, on account of the
drainage fund be and the same are
hereby made payable January 1, '93.

On motion of Supervisor Sullivan
the following bills were allowed and
the chairman and clerk instructed to
draw orders for same:

Rhineland Printing Co., printing board
proceedings, etc.....\$101.45
Casper Faust, gloves, etc.....45.50
Rhineland Hospital Co., support of coun-
ty poor.....145.00
A. W. Weston, legal services, etc.....47.17
W. W. Weston, stationary, etc.....19.02
G. H. Clark, surveying fair grounds.....41.83

On motion of Supervisor McIntyre
county board adjourned, sine die.

E. P. BRENNAN,
County Clerk.

These Are Facts.

Read and ponder, all ye Democrats
who howled and lied about the McKin-
ley bill last campaign. The list follow-
ing is made up of articles generally
used, the average retail prices being
given. The first column shows prices
in 1857, near the close of our last Free
trade period. The second column
gives prices in 1889, a year before the
McKinley bill passed; the next column
gives prices that prevailed during the
campaign of 1890, and the last column
gives the present prices. People who
claim that the McKinley bill made
living higher, should look these figures
over carefully. And farm products are
worth about 25 per cent. more:

Articles. Oct. 1857 Oct. 1889 Oct. 1890 Sept. 1891

Axe.....\$1.48 0.95 0.92 0.88

Blankets, pair.....6.83 4.73 4.00 3.70

Blue Shirting yard.....17 11 11 09

Boots.....4.76 3.27 3.07 2.78

Calico, yard.....14 09 06 06

Carpets, yard.....1.80 77 72 66

Cotton Gloves.....34 24 22 19

Cotton Hosiery.....47 25 25 20

Cotton Knit Goods.....98 62 46 41

Cotton Thread, spool.....06 04 04 03

Crowbar, lb.....11 07 06 06

Drawing chains pr.....25 71 65 56

File.....42 27 24 20

Fork, 3 tined.....45 56 52 46

Flannel, yard.....70 89 87 84

Fruit cans, per doz.....3.00 72 65 53

Gingham, yard.....22 10 16 08

Grand ca.....2.43 1.02 1.53 1.89

Hoe.....85 46 42 41

Hemp rope, pound.....21 14 14 11

Linen, yard.....85 48 47 42

Mowing machine.....121 15 56 50

Nails, Wire lb.....05 04 03 03

Nails, Iron lb.....06 03 02 02

Oilcloth, yard.....84 38 35 31

Overalls.....1.20 83 79 70

Pearl button dozen.....22 11 11 11

Pins, paper.....11 06 06 06

Plow.....20 20 14 17 13 05 12 00

Rake, Horse.....41 35 22 56 21 24 19 40

Rake, Hand.....64 14 14 14

Reaper; binder.....247 85 142 56 129 85 115 50

Rubber boots.....4 33 3 10 3 00 2 78

Silk, bbl.....2 30 1 75 1 65 1 58

Shedding, yd.....5 84 3 45 3 15 3 06

Shovel.....12 08 07 06

Shovel.....1 47 96 98 96

Spade.....1 44 96 95 84

Starch lb.....15 09 09 09

Straw hat, good.....1 25 1 25 1 25

Straw hat, common.....41 31 28 24

Sugar lb granulated.....19 49 09 05

Sugar lb brown.....16 08 08 01

Sugar Bowl.....61 35 37 32

Scythe.....1 72 85 85 85

Tin Dipper.....25 12 11 10

Tin Milk Pail.....75 46 43 39

Tin Milk Pan.....37 18 17 15

Ticking, yd.....25 20 18 17

Wagon.....180 00 95 00 90 00 75 00

Washboard.....41 24 24 22

Washboard.....1 20 1 20 1 20

Wheel Barrow.....2 23 1 60 1 60 1 40

Woolen Falls.....45 24 24 24

Woolen Clothing.....24 00 16 75 14 50 14 25

Notice of Final Settlement.

COUNTY COURT ONEIDA COUNTY.

In the matter of the estate of J. M. Beas
deceased:

Notice is hereby given, that at a special term
of the aforesaid court, to be held at the probate
office in Rhinelander, Wisconsin, on the 12th
day of April, 1892, the following will be
heard: The application of Sam S. Miller admin-
istrator of said estate, for the adjustment and
allowance of his final account, and the assign-
ment of the residue of said estate to such per-
sons as are entitled by law to the same.
Dated March 9, 1892.

JAMES W. McCORMICK,
County Judge

ONE OF THE SECRETS

Of a Cook's success is in having proper Stove Furniture. There's no ex-
cuse for being without it when all kinds of tinware and cooking utensils are
sold as cheap as we are unloading them. Granite ware is both cheap and
attractive. We have it, and can show you good goods in every department.
Call and see, if you want to save money.

M. H. GREENLY, Rhinelander, Wis.

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

ONEIDA COUNTY.

To Charles LaLonde:

You are hereby notified that a warrant of
attachment has been issued against you, and
your property attached to satisfy the demand of
Peter Lamoreux, amounting to \$40.45; now
unless you shall appear before Paul Browne, municipal
judge, in and for said county, at his
office in the village of Rhinelander, on the 7th
day of April, 1892, at ten o'clock in the forenoon,
judgment will be rendered against you, and
your property sold to pay the debt.

Dated this 17th day of March, A. D. 1892.

PETER LAMOREUX,
Plaintiff.

mech 17.

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

ONEIDA COUNTY.

To Charles LaLonde:

You are hereby notified that a warrant of
attachment has been issued against you, and
your property attached to satisfy the demand of
James Dunn, amounting to \$85.95; now unless
you shall appear before Paul Browne, municipal
judge, in and for said county, at his office
in the village of Rhinelander, on the 7th day of
April, 1892, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, judg-
ment will be rendered against you, and your
property sold to pay the debt.

Dated this 17th day of March, A. D. 1892.

JAMES DUNN,
Plaintiff.

mech 17.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Wausau, Wis.,
Feb. 17, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-
named settler has filed notice of his intention to
make final proof in support of his claim, and
that said proof will be made before the judge or
Clerk of the Circuit Court, at Rhinelander,
Wis., on April 12, 1892, viz:

Charles Schoen, H. E. No. 5991, for the NE 1/4
of Sec. 20, Town 26, N. of Range 9 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his
continuous residence upon and cultivation of,
said land, viz:

Emil Coorin, Joseph St. Germain, Mar-
cus, Frank Eaton, all of Rhinelander, Wis.
Feb 25 mech 21

E. B. SANDERS,
Register.

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

ONEIDA COUNTY.

To Charles LaLonde:

You are hereby notified that a warrant of
attachment has been issued against you, and
your property attached to satisfy the demand of
Joseph Gervais, amounting to \$75.56; now unless
you shall appear before Paul Browne, municipal
judge, in and for said county, at his office
in the village of Rhinelander, on the 7th day of
April, 1892, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, judg-
ment will be rendered against you, and your
property sold to pay the debt.

Dated this 17th day of March, A. D. 1892.

JOSEPH GERVAIS,
Plaintiff.

mech 17.

THE LAKE SHORE ROAD WILL SELL TICKETS

to St. Paul via Ashland for \$7.05.

Wanted.

A man to manufacture lath by the
"M". Address at once to Yawkey &
Lee Lumber Co., Hazelhurst, Wis.

RULED BY COWBOYS.

Rough Experience of a Circus Down on the Border.

OUR old experienced commercial men met at the Tropic on one evening not long ago. There was nothing particularly interesting at the theaters, and they wandered into the cafe. There, over a dish of port, they sat telling stories until the parties from the plays came in for luncheon and social chat.

"Have I seen you fellows since I was in Maricopa last October?" asked McCormick, who lit a cigar. McCormick sells firearms in Arizona, New Mexico, and Colorado.

"Guess not."

"Well, I had some samples that'd make your hair curl. Did I sell 'em?" "Well, in Yuma I sold the biggest bill the firearms trade ever knew there. A crowd of Greasers were in town, and before they crossed the border again they'd mortgaged their ranches for those revolvers. Well, I came along up to Gila City, and heard there was a circus at Maricopa, and thought I'd take it in, for I wanted to sell a bit at Stanwix, and might do something in Maricopa, too. I don't know as you fellows ever saw a circus in the southwest. You wouldn't know it. Every man in the show's a walking arsenal—has to be in that country. And the man in the ticket wagon has guns on all sides of him. It's merely a matter of preponderance of shooting weapons which survive after circus time—the show or the populace. The show had been in Maricopa ten days, and there hadn't been any trouble to speak of. One man from the hills had been killed at the ticket wagon in a dispute over the right change, but he'd been warned if he asked for that five again he'd be plugged. He did ask, with his gun, but he missed somehow, and he was plugged. Then they carried the corpse around the ring on the back of the elephant in the grand procession as a solemn warning to other disputatious hayseeds.

"The fact was, they had a grafter in their wagon. Maybe you never saw a grafter worker?"

"Never did," said James.

"Well, you see, there's always a mob around the ticket wagon, all holding up their hands, flourishing bills and gold pieces and howling for tickets—Greasers, Indians, cowboys, miners, ranchers, gamblers, every kind you can think of. The ticket-seller—the grafter—has a few one dollar bills wound round his middle finger so that the ends come together, and it looks as though he has twice as many bills as he has. A granger comes up to a ticket, hands over a five dollar bill, the grafter slaps down the ticket, chuckles over the ends of four bills in plain sight of the farmer, whips them out from under his finger, rolls them, and hands them down. Nine times out of ten the hayseed grabs the money, stuffs it in his pocket, and elbows out of the crowd before trying to count the change. Then he finds out that he has only two one dollar bills, when he thought he saw the ticket-seller count him out four. Well, he goes back with fire in his eye but it doesn't do him any good. Anyhow, it didn't seem to me that I was up to Maricopa. I was just getting near the ticket wagon myself, when one of these rustics that'd had the tin-flam game played on him came rushing up and squeezed through the gang. 'You tarnation thief,' he says to the grafter, 'give me my money, will you?'"

"The ticket man just looked at him out of the corner of his eye, and went on selling, until the sneaker began to yell 'robbers!' and things, when he



THE GRAFTER BEGAN TO PEPPER BACK.

shouted: 'Get out o' here! You can't play that game with this success.'"

"But I gave you a tenner, and here is only four dollars back. Cuss me if I'll pay more'n a dollar for any such."

"You're crazy, old man; move along now out o' the crowd, or you'll get hurt."

"That seemed to annoy the farmer, for quicker'n a cat he put three bullets through the wagon window to ease his mind, and the grafter began to pepper back, rather regardless of the promise crowd. I skipped off to the gold chariot at one side, got behind a big wooden angel on one corner of it, and said there where I could look out with little danger of getting a pellet. But they stopped shooting pretty soon. You see the grafter had two men in the wagon who grabbed their guns the minute the fuss began and blazed away at the old man, while the grafter set down to selling tickets again. The rustics saw the odds were against him and he lit out, swearing vengeance. He had only a scratch on the shoulder,

but a stout, copper-colored old lady from over the border inadvertently got between him and one of the slugs from the ticket wagon, and didn't live to see the show. Her husband was disposed to find fault, but the grafter apologized and passed him in free, so he made up his mind to let bygones be bygones.

"I think it was just after the big bareback net that everybody in the tent suddenly heard guns popping outside. But the clown was just coming into the ring, and we didn't pay much attention to the matter until casual bullets began to interfere with the comfort of the audience; and when the clown himself was bowled over and had to be carried out on a banner a good many people became so interested in the proceedings outside that they paid little attention to the performance. Then all at once there was a commotion near the dressing tent entrance and a pack of thirty mounted cowboys galloped into the ring. The old hayseed was at the head of them, and every man had his firework out and ready for business. As you fellows know, I've traveled for a firearms house for twenty years and have handled weapons by the thousand, but when it comes to a front view of shooting machines in the paws of a crowd of earnest citizens I'm disposed to retire from business.

"I was afraid the visitors meant mischief, and I was about to drop down between the seats and crawl out under the edge of the tent, when they began cracking away at the trapeze ropes, and in five minutes they were all down. This reassured me. They were evidently in a playful mood, and wouldn't kill anyone in the audience without serious provocation.

"After this preliminary sport they forced every performer to come in and entertain them with a special act. To wind up they brought in the grafter. He was bound hand and foot, and was looking dazed, for somebody had shot a hole through his ear, and it hurt. They unbound him and made him rig up in the togs of the dead clown, after which they requested him to shine up the center pole. He rather objected to this, but the rustle of one or two more fellows, full of fun, began to shoot into the sawdust around his feet, and he started to climb. He spent a good deal of his strength in swearing, and stopped to rest once or twice, but being urged on by the popping of revolvers he managed to reach the top of the pole. He wore one of those high clown's hats, and the cowboys ordered him to hold it out in his hand. They then amused themselves for a few



HE STARTED TO CLIMB.

moments shooting at it. The elephant was next ordered in, and every man of them had a ride on the beast. By this time the visitors were weary of sport and withdrew, and the audience rushed out after them pell mell.

"Outside another party of the countryman's pals was keeping guard over the drivers and other circus hands, who sat in a circle on the grass. On being joined by their companions they all rode away down the Gila road, the hayseed in the middle of them. Now and then a man would turn in his saddle and send a bullet over our heads, until a band in the road took them out of sight.

"In the hotel at Maricopa that night I heard that the countryman had a ranch up in the hills—a sort of headquarters for the boys when they wanted a dance or a run at furo. When the old man was fleeced of his five dollars he just gathered the band together, for they had come to town to see the circus, and they took possession of the show. They numbered two to one of the circus people and had things pretty much their own way. While one party was inside the men outside broke open the wagon and took every cent of the receipts.

"Of course the circus people had no redress. Everybody that knew anything knew that the ticket seller had been playing the tin-flam game and that he'd been done up for once, and he didn't get sympathy enough to spoil him. He sat out in front of the hotel that evening while the doctor patched up his ragged ear, and among his other odds he swore he'd be even with Maricopa yet. Next morning as I went to the train I saw the circus winding away up the road to Phoenix."

—Buffalo Courier.

My Have Been (over).

"There is a bright little girl in Boston who has a maid of her own. She is so independent, in fact, that she didn't seem to relish being reminded by visitors day in and day out how much she 'looked like her mother.'"

"Mamma," she said, very decidedly, one night after stating her grievance, just before going to bed, "I don't like it!"

"Don't like it, my child? Why not?"

"Because you are not pretty!" This rather blunt assertion of the wee critic dumfounded the mother—who by the way, is regarded as a fine-looking woman. The little one noted the change in her mother's face and at once regretting her frank assertion essayed to modify her criticism by declaring:

"Well, mamma, you are not pretty now—but you may have been once!" —Boston Journal.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL WOMEN.

Neither the Circassian Nor Greeks, but the Sikh Girls.

The Russian is the plainest woman to be seen in Europe—unless, indeed, the Greek of Greece should be put before her. One must be careful not to say Greek unqualifiedly, for in the islands and Turkish ports, where some faint traces of Hellenic blood survive, handsome women abound. It becomes more and more the fashion for wealthy members of this, the true race, to keep a house in the capital, and Athens can show a galaxy of loveliness during the winter, no doubt. But I was a summer visitor for two months, writes a London correspondent, and in that time I beheld but one face that could be termed even passable. The girl proved to be a Hungarian. It is not quite so bad as that in St. Petersburg where, also, I resided out of the season—because the czar was there, and very many ladies of the court have mixed blood.

But plainness is not characteristic of Slavs in general. Polish women rank among the most beautiful in Europe; so, I have understood, do Czechs. The Croats hold their own; and as for the Dalmatian Slavs, I have often felt inclined to declare that they have no rivals. In riding once from Cattaro to Cetinje I found the lower stretches of that tremendous mountain range thronged with women and girls of the lowlands—on pilgrimage, perhaps.

Every one of them pressed close, with hand outstretched. They even took hold of my bridle and gathered in a swarm, laughing, quarreling, screaming, invoking all the saints of Heaven. Such shameless beggary would seem incredible in the west; for all were comfortably and even handsomely attired in their graceful costume—wives and daughters of peasants or townfolk well-to-do. But incredible, also, to us would have been the array of beauty.

It seemed to me, struggling through the crush, that every young woman there was charming, and there were hundreds of them. A sad contrast to that ladder-like road. The sex in Thesagora has many fine qualities and even virtues, I believe; but all of the masculine cast. In fact, those maids and matrons would pass for rather fine young men elsewhere—sufficiently good-looking young men, too, in a rough way, if they would only wash; but regarded from a feminine point of view they are indescribable failures. If the Russian woman resembles a tame bear, the Montenegrin is a grizzly of the Rockies.

Further down that most interesting and delightful Adriatic coast one learns that the Greek of Greece, who is Albanian, of course, must not be regarded as representing his ethnic stock fairly in the matter of good looks. I have never visited the Gheghe Albanians—that is an experience for which I long, beyond all others, to be obtained in Europe. But doubtless their women are superbly handsome, as travelers assert who have had better luck than I. For theirs is not a case parallel with the Montenegrin; they are not savages, and the one sex bears its due proportion in beauty to the other.

The tourist seldom finds such an opportunity to observe Albanian girls. They are Moslem in general, though the veil is rarely worn, and it is a glimpse rather than a look which he obtains. My notion of their beauty was quite confirmed. One would not expect more than two or three good looking among a dozen Albanian girls. It is my strong impression that every one of these was tall, fair, rosy, blue-eyed, and pretty; several were beautiful.

The Gheghe women must be among the loveliest of Europe, if they be as much superior to the Tosk as the men certainly are. But Albanian good looks quite vanished by migration to Greece.

The true Hellenic blood, however, has left its trace all through the Balkan peninsula. Even in Greece, they allege, there are a few secluded districts where the divine beauty of old survives; and I incline to credit it, for in the Erythraean mountains, recruited among the mountain youth, perfect faces of the classic cast, and tall, supple figures proportioned like that of the Apollo may be seen sometimes. The most famous of these Hellenic refuges is a valley in the neighborhood of Cape Matapan, containing 200 households, among whom, as enthusiasts declare, all the gods and goddesses of Olympus and all the fine statues of antiquity may be matched. In Servia and Bulgaria, also, one notes a girl here and there whose regular and graceful beauty is quite startling among her dull and stolid kindfolk. I make no doubt that this is an example of "throwing back," as fanciers say, the Hellenic blood asserting itself again. I remember staying some days with M. Alessandri, the national poet, at his chateau. A young lady of the neighborhood was about to marry, and she came one afternoon, with girl friends invited to take part in the ceremony, for a consultation with the poet and his daughter upon the national dress, which was to be worn. Those who were not pretty were beautiful, all brimming with life and fun.

Of Circassians I have nothing to say. Not seldom nowadays one meets them in the bazaars of Stamboul, in the Valley of Sweet Waters, or even in carriages, of course—passing along the Grand Rue of Pera, almost as lightly veiled as a prairie Christian beauty. But whenever I have been able to observe them their faces were so plastered with white lead or something as opaque that one could as easily judge the features of a clown. The Armenian girls of Constantinople are very handsome and very much on evidence; but they weigh 150 at least, on an average, at 20 years of age, and 200 at 25. Most persons who have visited Egypt may be surprised to hear the Copts reckoned among the most beautiful of races.

But those who took part in the scurry to Cairo after Tel-el-Kehir had a unique opportunity of judging. The beauty of the Coptic women was soon remarked. Standing at their doors or on the house-tops, conspicuous by bare faces, black robes, and a white scarf about the head, they remain in my memory and in that of others as the stateliest women I ever saw.

Briefly speaking from a very wide experience, my impression is that the most beautiful women of the world are the Sikh; that is, the highest average of regularity in feature, charm of expression, and symmetry of figure is observed among them. But perhaps one must be an old traveler to disregard complexion. I have got so far as to think the golden bronze of the Sikh girl at least as agreeable to the eyes as our Saxon girls' lilies and roses.—Washington Post.

FACTS ABOUT PLANTS.

The Insignificant or Poisonous Origin of Various Fruits and Vegetables.

Some well-established and interesting facts in botanical history relates to the origin of familiar plants. The ancestor of the large and fleshy cabbage was a veritable pigmy—a small plant weighing altogether scarcely half an ounce; a diminutive little vegetable, reddish in color and bitter in taste, has been metamorphosed into the inestimable potato; the sweet, juicy Altringham carrot weighing from five to six pounds, is in a wild condition, a dry, slender root unfit to eat; the delicate, well-flavored Vienna glass cauliflower, as large as a man's fist, is when wild a slender, woody, dry stem; the cauliflower in its natural locality is a thin-branched flowering stem, with little green, bitter, flower buds.

That the luscious peach has been derived from the hard-shelled almond can no longer be denied. It is said that the peach in its original soil was a virulent poison and that the Persian warriors brought to Persia some of the seeds and planted them for the purpose of poisoning the points of their arrows so as to render wounds caused by them to be fatal, but a change of climate and soil produced a fruit which is not only luscious, but is esteemed exceedingly healthful.

The small black sloe has been transformed into the juicy and golden-yellow gage plum, and the most delicious pippins owe their origin to the diminutive, acid crab-apple. The savory cantaloup in a wild state in India varies from the size of a plum to that of a lemon and in most cases is either insipid or bitter.

In Sicily there is a wild grass which, when ripe at the end of the summer, is gathered by the peasants, tied in bundles, and set on fire, not, however, to be consumed, but for a mere scorching.

The flame flies rapidly through the light husks and beard of the plant and leaves the seed slightly roasted, in which state they are eaten with considerable relish by numbers of the rural population. What the Sicilians do with their grass might be done with other grasses and in other countries were it not that the seeds generally are too small to repay the trouble of producing them for food. If all were but as large as those of corn, or even wheat and barley, we should hear few complaints of dear bread. Instances indeed, are on record of grass seeds having been largely eaten in times of scarcity and with the desired effect of sustaining life, for all are more or less floury.

The botanical name of this Sicilian grass is *Agilops*, or goat's-eye—the Greeks having believed it to be a remedy for a disease that appears in one corner of the eye. There are three or four species growing all around the Mediterranean as well as in the islands, chiefly on the hot, dry, sandy plains near the sea. They flourish even on the scorched volcanic soils, in strange contrast to their arid and barren surroundings showing that the vital principle in them is unusually energetic and proof against extremes of heat. One species, the *Agilops orata*, as though sporting with its powers, is said to shoot out another species—the *Triticoides*, or wheat-like—from one and the same root, not by artificial cultivation, but spontaneously.

But the most remarkable fact concerning this queer plant, the goat's-eye, is that it has been proven by experiment to be the parent of cultivated wheat. This fact was accidentally discovered by a French agriculturist. He wished to determine what effect cultivation would have upon the goat's eye, and planted remote from any fields of grass that might mingle with it a few of the seed. The first crop showed much difference from the original, being two or three times taller and more grains to the stalk. At the end of seven years' experimenting the yield was over 300 grains for each one planted, and the transformation was complete—every plant was a true representative of cultivated wheat. Later he sowed them in open fields, and in no instance have they returned to the form of the original goat's-eye grass.

The same experiments have since been tried by the English Agricultural society with the same results. The nearest form to true wheat now found wild is the creeping couch-grass, a perennial closely agreeing in all essential particulars of structure with our cultivated annual wheat.—Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette.

Sheep Denuding the Mountains.

The sheep in the California Sierras are stripping them of herbage so completely that it becomes a serious question whether the vegetation will be renewed. Special Agent E. W. Nelson of the department of agriculture, reports: "I traveled for one hundred and fifty miles in the mountains, and the entire distance the ground was nearly as bare as a great gravel-bed. It was difficult many times for us to get grass for our horses. The sheep are everywhere. High in the Sierras, ten thousand and twelve thousand feet up, grazing contiguous to the snow, are countless thousands of them. They are even away up on Mount Whitney, not on the very cone, perhaps, but twelve thousand feet up. We only saw two or three places in the most inaccessible parts of the public domain where the sheep had not been. The grass and all the wild flowers and plants, but the underbrush. They have driven the deer out. Bears and mountain lions and a few other animals remain. There is no doubt that this denuding of undergrowth will lessen the rainfall in the San Joaquin and other valleys."—Chicago Tribune.

FIRESIDE FRAGMENTS.

—White Cream Cake.—Cream a cupful of butter and three cupfuls of sugar together; add four cupfuls of sifted flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one cup of cream and the stiffly beaten whites of ten eggs. Flavor with extract of almond. Bake in a greased pan. See when cold.—Woman's World.

—Frosting for Cake.—One cup of sugar and three tablespoonfuls hot water boiled until it will hair; beat the white of one egg to a stiff froth and stir into the sugar as soon as removed from the stove; beat until nearly cold, add one teaspoonful of lemon. Bake the cake in a square tin, and frost when cold.—Home.

—Apple Cornstarch Pudding.—Tart apples, stewed with very little water until pulpy, sweetened, and thickened with cornstarch, make a nice pudding to be eaten with cream. Rhubarb is used in the same way. The cornstarch must be dissolved in a little cold water before adding to the boiling fruit.—Orange-Judd Farmer.

—Lemon Snow (with Cornstarch).—To a pint of boiling water, add two heaping tablespoonfuls of cornstarch (wet with cold water), the juice of three lemons, one and one-quarter cupfuls of sugar. Remove from the fire, and when a little cool beat in the whites of three eggs. Turn out in a dish, and pour custard around it.—Good House-keeping.

—Plum Pudding.—One quart of milk, six eggs, a quarter of a pound of seeded raisins, a quarter of a pound of currants, sugar to taste. Beat the eggs and add them to the milk with the fruit. Pour it in a pudding dish, cover the top with slices of bread well buttered. First dip the bread in the milk, so it may brown when it is baked. This is generally eaten cold. It may be flavored with lemon or vanilla.—Boston Budget.

—Barley Soup.—Wash two tablespoonfuls of pearl barley in two or three waters, then cover with salted boiling water; let it boil for five minutes and drain; cover it again with boiling water, and boil gently for two hours; drain again and add a quart of stock or broth; let it simmer for ten minutes, add more salt if needed, pepper to taste, press through the puree sieve into the hot soup tureen and serve. If a puree sieve is not at hand, a piece of cheese cloth placed over the colander will answer as well. The idea is to press out the husks or slimy bits.—N. Y. World.

—Corn Bread.—One pint of butter-milk or good sour milk; add the well-beaten yolks of three eggs and one teaspoonful of cornmeal stirred well in; add two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, half a teaspoonful of salt, and then enough more cornmeal to make a batter as thick as mush; then add the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth; lastly add half a teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a little warm water. Turn the mixture into a well-greased pan, and bake in a moderate oven. This may be eaten warm as a pudding.

—Albany Pudding.—Grease a bowl thick with butter, put seeded raisins around it, then line with bread. Make a nice custard of four eggs, one quart of milk, a little salt and one-half cup of sugar, flavor with nutmeg and pour it into the bowl; bake. Serve with sauce made in the following manner: Boil three-fourths of a pint of sweet milk; beat the yolk of one egg with a level teaspoonful of flour and sugar enough to make very sweet. When the milk boils stir this into it, and let it cool; then flavor with nutmeg and a few drops of vanilla.—Detroit Free Press.

ALLOYS AND TEMPERATURE.

Steel and Nickel Change Their Relation Under the Influence of Cold.

In his presidential address before the chemical section of the British association Prof. Roberts Austen spoke of the consequences of allotropic changes which result in the alteration of structure as being very great. The ease of the tin regimental buttons which fell into a shapeless heap when exposed to the rigorous winter of St. Petersburg is well known. The recent remarkable discovery by Hopkinson of the changes in density of nickel steel (containing twenty-two per cent. of nickel) which are produced by cooling to thirty degrees affords another instance.

This variety of steel, after being frozen, is readily magnetizable, although it was not so before; its density, moreover, is permanently reduced by no less than two per cent. by the exposure to cold, and it is startling to contemplate the effect which would be produced by a visit to the Arctic regions of a ship of war built in a temperate climate of ordinary steel and clad with some three thousand tons of such nickel-steel armor: the shearing which would result from the expansion of the armor from exposure to cold would destroy the ship.

The molecular behavior of alloys is, indeed, most interesting. W. Spring has shown in a long series of investigations that alloys may be formed at the ordinary temperature, provided that minute particles of the constituent elements are submitted to great pressure. W. Hallowell has recently given strong evidence in favor of the view that an alloy can be produced from its constituent metals with but slight pressure, if the temperature to which the mass is submitted be above the melting point of the alloy, even though it be far below the melting point of the more easily fusible constituent. A further instance is thus afforded of the fact that a variation of either temperature or pressure will affect the union of solids.—Chicago Herald.

Very Likely They Would.

Spooney dry goods clerk (to smart mix trying on a hat before the glass)—Don't I wish I was a looking glass. Smart Miss—Yes, perhaps you'd get more girls to look at you then. Clerk collapses and has to be carried out.—Texas Siftings.

A Classical Anecdote.

"Fine words butter no parsnips," was the terse remark of the late Sophocles when the Athens Daily Hellenist gave the first performance of "Philoctetes" a two-column send-off. "What I want to collar," said that great poet, "is not cash, but gate-money!"—Puck.

A Promising Situation.

Good judges say that one of the next localities to achieve distinction by jumping from a substantial town to a thriving metropolis in a few years will be the city of Superior, Wisconsin, and this, too, without the effort and struggle through which interior towns have passed while effecting the same result. Until a year or two ago the average man did not stop to think that Superior as a metropolis of the water and rail routes at one end of the lakes is in the same position as Buffalo at the other end. Figures are uninteresting unless given briefly, but comparisons are always important. This little Superior, credited by its last census with only 22,000 people, handled more coal last year than did Chicago; of grain, it shipped nineteen million bushels; of flour, sixteen hundred thousand barrels; of wool, four million pounds; of merchandise, to the value of thirteen million dollars. Of all lake cities this business was second only to Chicago in magnitude. There is an economical reason for this condition of things. It is that the rail rate on freight sent west of Lake Michigan is one cent per ton per mile, while the water rate is one-tenth of one cent per ton per mile. This position at the extreme western end of Lake Superior is what gives the city of Superior its prestige, and is making it grow faster than Chicago ever did. Besides one hundred and one smaller industrial concerns, Superior has located twenty-eight large manufacturing enterprises in the past eighteen months, including the American Steel Barge Company, the builders of the famous "wheelback" vessel, which is revolutionizing the lake and ocean freight-carrying trade. The twenty-eight industrial concerns mentioned, include iron and steel plants, flour mills, stone foundries, wagon factories, pump makers, shipbuilders and saw and shingle mills. The most conservative business men in the Northwest believe that Superior will grow faster in the next ten years than any other city in that prosperous section of the country, and many of them claim that Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Milwaukee have never seen the rapid growth that will come to the head of the great chain of lakes and the city of Superior.



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when you feel "run-down" and "used-up." Malarial, typhoid or bilious fevers spring from it—all sorts of diseases. Don't take any risk. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery invigorates the system and repels disease. It starts the torpid liver into healthful action, purifies and enriches the blood, and restores health and vigor. As an appetizing, restorative tonic, it sets at work all the processes of digestion and nutrition, and builds up flesh and strength. For all diseases that come from a disordered liver and impure blood, skin, scalp and scrofulous affections, it's the only remedy that's guaranteed. If it doesn't benefit or cure in every case, you have your money back. You pay only for the good you get.

The worst cases yield to the mild, soothing, cleansing and healing properties of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. That's why the proprietors can, and do, promise to pay \$500 for a case of Catarrh in the Head which they cannot cure.

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"BOX TIP" SCHOOL SHOES

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ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THE

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If he does not keep them send to us for the catalogue and size you want. Illustrated Descriptive List furnished free to those who send a 10-cent stamp. C. H. FARGO & CO., Chicago.

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Relieves Confinement of its Pain, Horror and Risk.

After using one bottle of "Mother's Friend," I suffered no little pain, and did not experience that distress which usually follows a hard labor.—Mrs. ANNE GADE, Lamar, Mo., Jan. 15th, 1891.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price \$1.00 per bottle. Box of 6 bottles mailed free. BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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DOES NOT.

Wisconsin Veterans.
The twenty-third annual encampment of the Wisconsin department of the Grand Army of the Republic was held at Madison. The membership was 14,443. The total receipts for the year were \$5,836.39; total expenditures, \$4,539.04, leaving a cash balance on hand of \$1,197.35. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Department commander, Chauncey B. Welton, of Madison; senior vice-commander, H. S. Fenlon, of Janesville; junior vice-commander, S. E. Tubbs, of Superior; chaplain, Dr. Danley, of Milwaukee; executive, W. Wells, of Richland Center.

Woman's Relief Corps.
Mrs. Caroline H. Bell, department secretary of the Woman's Relief Corps, at the annual meeting in Madison reported that the number of members in good standing January 1, 1891, was 3,580, and one year later the number was 4,008, a net gain of 428. Eighteen corps were organized during the year and one was disbanded. The total number in good standing January 1, 1892, was 120, and this number has been increased since to 137.

Baker Gets Five Years.
Baker, who was reconvicted of robbing the Hurley bank of \$10,000, has been sentenced to a new term of five years in the state's prison, dating from the date of sentence. This ends one of the longest and most noted criminal trials in the state. Baker still declares his innocence, telling Judge Parrish at the close of the trial: "I am innocent, and had I been guilty I never should have asked for a new trial."

Bitten by a Savage Dog.
The 6-year-old daughter of A. E. Hudson and the 5-year-old son of Joseph Hampl were playing on the street at Chippewa Falls were attacked by a vicious Newfoundland dog and both frightfully bitten in the face. The little boy had one cheek nearly eaten away. The parents feared hydrophobia.

Was Vindicated.
Several months ago James Hamlin caused the arrest of Richard Hawks, then proprietor of a prominent hotel in Eau Claire, on a civil warrant charging him with converting to his own use \$230 of plaintiff's money. The case was tried and the jury vindicated Hawks by a verdict of no cause of action.

The Navy Condensed.
A stage broke through the ice on Sturgeon bay but the travelers and horses were rescued.

The F. S. Staples Lumber Company, of Iron River, has started its new mill a half mile north of that place. They will cut 35,000 feet per day.

Mrs. Laurel Draper was suffocated by coal gas in her home at North Prairie, where she lived alone. She had been dead a week when found.

Thomas Hogan, of Antigo, has been appointed district attorney of Langlade county in place of George L. Schintz, deceased.

The city of Ashland has been sued by J. J. Koch for \$10,000 damages. Koch claims to have been injured by slipping on an icy sidewalk.

Millions of feet of lumber on the shores of Lake Superior will be rafted across the lake from Ashland to Canada as soon as navigation opens.

Angus McDonald, a Connor's Point saloonkeeper, fell from the top of a lumber pile, to which point of vantage he climbed to view a fire, and received fatal injuries.

The annual state convention of the Y. M. C. A. will be held at Appleton about the middle of October next.

Forty thousand trout fry were received at Rice Lake and planted in the streams in the vicinity of that place.

H. N. Porter, of West Superior, was awarded \$50,000 against the Silver Creek & Morris Coal Company for injuries received while working on the latter's dock.

Mrs. E. L. Rose, a resident of Beloit for forty years, died recently.

Capt. James Ogden, a former well-known lake captain, died in Milwaukee at the age of 76 years.

The Northwestern Fuel Company's docks at Washburn are to be raised to 40 feet and their capacity doubled.

A. S. Stiles, of Chippewa Falls, banked 5,000,000 feet of logs on Tupper creek during the winter.

In a wreck at Indianapolis, Ind., Clifton P. Vest, a jockey of Janesville, had both feet horribly burned.

A young man named N. S. Nugent, of South Bend, Ind., was suffocated by gas at Langlois' hotel in Milwaukee.

Henry Bartels, aged 21, son of ex-Judge William Bartels, of Marshfield, has been appointed a cadet at West Point by Congressman Lynch.

The old American hotel at Junction has been sold by the heirs of J. C. Brown to Julius Venie for \$3,000. The building was erected in 1842.

Bulter & Mueller's sawmill at Ellis Junction was burned. Loss, \$15,000; partly insured.

While Allen Shepherd, of Plattsville, was working with a circular saw the saw broke, a part of it striking Shepherd on the foot and cutting it off.

The 4-year-old son of Otto Setzler, living near Clear Lake, stuck the point of a pair of scissors in his left eye, destroying the sight.

A young woman who registered at the American house at La Crosse disappeared and took with her various sums of money from several rooms.

Delfor Moon purchased the opera house at Eau Claire under foreclosure of mortgage for \$12,500. The house cost \$60,000.

The grain warehouses formerly owned by W. Z. Coates at Westby, Viroqua and six other points on the St. Paul road, have been purchased by Fred Eckhardt and L. C. Boyle, of Viroqua, who will open them for business.

John Jacobs, a middle-aged resident of Altoona City, in the presence of his family plunged a knife into his throat in two places, partially severing his wind pipe. He would probably die. He was believed to be insane.

Chancellor Von Caprivi Resigns His Seat in the Cabinet.
BERLIN, March 19.—Berlin is startled by the announcement of Chancellor von Caprivi's resignation. The report of his action excited the greatest sensation throughout the city, and crowds throng the Unter den Linden discussing the ministerial crisis. Caprivi offered his resignation at the cabinet meeting as the result of the protracted contest on the education bill which the chancellor, as Prussian premier, has championed from the first.

The immediate cause of Caprivi's resignation is said to be that at the cabinet meeting the kaiser substantially stated that he favored a material modification of the education bill. As Caprivi had substantially stated in the landtag that he would stand or fall by the bill as it was, he felt bound in honor to resign. The kaiser's choice now is either to force the bill through as it stands or to accept Caprivi's resignation. The kaiser is known to be deeply attached to Caprivi, and it is thought that he may insist upon the chancellor remaining and call upon the conservative and ultramontane combination in the landtag to pass the bill.

Count Zeppelin and Trutzschler, Prussian minister of ecclesiastical affairs and of public instruction, has followed the chancellor's example and tendered his resignation to the kaiser.

SEVERE UPON CATTLE.

The Storm That Swept from Wyoming to Central Texas Causes Great Loss.

St. Louis, March 19.—The severe snow and wind storm which has raged during several days past over the Rocky mountain country from Wyoming to central Texas, has been exceedingly severe upon live stock. In southern Colorado the loss to cattle and sheep will be very great, while thousands have been frozen to death in New Mexico and northern Texas. It is estimated that 20,000 cattle have perished along the line of the Denver, Texas & Gulf road between Trinidad, Col., and Fort Worth during the past week and as many more north and east of Trinidad.

Fort Worth, Tex., March 21.—It is estimated that the losses to stock and sheep men by the blizzard in Texas will reach \$200,000.

NEW JUDGES.

The Senate Confirms All of President Harrison's Nominations.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—In executive session yesterday the senate confirmed the following appellate court justices nominated by the president: William L. Putnam, of Maine, Fifth circuit; Nathaniel Shipman, of Connecticut, Second circuit; George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, Third circuit; Nathan Goff, of West Virginia, Fourth circuit; Andrew P. McCormick, of Texas, Fifth circuit; William H. Taft, of Ohio, Sixth circuit; William A. Woods, of Indiana, Seventh circuit; Walter H. Sanborn, of Minnesota, Eighth circuit; Joseph McKenna, of California, Ninth circuit.

TWENTY-NINE-YEAR-OLD BABY.

A Remarkable Ohio Child's Life Was Spent in the Cradle.

UPPER SANDUSKY, O., March 21.—There died Saturday night at Wharton, in the western part of the county, one of the most remarkable of creatures, an "infant" aged 29 years. The child, or young man, was the son of Austin Borden, and during all the years of his life was nothing more than a mere babe. It developed in no respect, talk, walk, nor recognize anyone, and was as helpless when it reached its manhood as the day it was born. Doctors were completely baffled and could do nothing, and for twenty-nine years its death has been patiently waited.

He Stopped Eating and Died.

STUART, Ia., March 21.—Daniel Potter, an eccentric and wealthy Iowa farmer of Wameona, 83 years of age, took a notion five weeks ago that he would stop eating, declaring he wanted to starve himself to death, and since then he had not eaten anything. He has just died, his once robust frame being reduced to a skeleton.

Don't Want Fusion.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 18.—Prohibitionists of Michigan began their state convention here Thursday. A resolution antagonizing fusion with the people's party was adopted.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 21.		
LIVE STOCK—Cattle	\$17.75	2 1/2 @ 3.00
Hogs	10.00	6 1/2 @ 7.00
Sheep	4.00	5 1/2 @ 6.00
WHEAT—Fair to Fancy	3.75	65 @ 1.00
Minnesota Patents	4.25	65 @ 1.00
Wheat—No. 1	3.50	65 @ 1.00
Ungraded Red	3.25	65 @ 1.00
CORN—No. 2	2.50	65 @ 1.00
Ungraded Mixed	2.25	65 @ 1.00
OAT—Mixed Western	1.50	65 @ 1.00
RYE—Western	1.00	65 @ 1.00
POK—Mess Western	11.00	65 @ 1.00
ALD—Western Steam	5.50	65 @ 1.00
UTILE—Western	3.00	65 @ 1.00
CHICAGO.		
BEVER—Shipping Steers	\$3.00	65 @ 1.00
Cows	1.50	65 @ 1.00
Stockers	2.50	65 @ 1.00
Feeders	2.00	65 @ 1.00
Butcher's Steers	3.00	65 @ 1.00
Hogs	1.75	65 @ 1.00
HOIS—Live	4.00	65 @ 1.00
Lat. No. 2	4.75	65 @ 1.00
BUTTER—Creamery	18.00	65 @ 1.00
Good to Choice Dairy	16.00	65 @ 1.00
EGGS—Fresh	12.50	65 @ 1.00
BIGGS—Fresh	12.50	65 @ 1.00
Flour—	5.50	65 @ 1.00
Self-working	5.00	65 @ 1.00
Cooked	3.00	65 @ 1.00
PORK—(per lb.)	8.25	65 @ 1.00
POK—Mess	11.00	65 @ 1.00
LAID—Steam	6.25	65 @ 1.00
FLOUR—Spring Patents	4.50	65 @ 1.00
Wheat—No. 1	4.00	65 @ 1.00
RYE	4.00	65 @ 1.00
GRAIN—Wheat, Cash	4.25	65 @ 1.00
Corn, No. 2	2.75	65 @ 1.00
RYE, No. 2	2.75	65 @ 1.00
Barley, Good to Choice	4.00	65 @ 1.00
ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE—Steers	\$3.00	65 @ 1.00
Hogs and Pigs	3.00	65 @ 1.00
HOIS—Live	4.00	65 @ 1.00
Mixed Grain	1.00	65 @ 1.00
SHEEP	4.00	65 @ 1.00
OMAHA.		
CATTLE—Steers	\$3.00	65 @ 1.00
Feeders	2.50	65 @ 1.00
HOIS	4.00	65 @ 1.00
SHEEP	4.00	65 @ 1.00

ABOUT PINK-EYE.

An Annoying Affection Demanding Good Hygienic Conditions.
Pink-eye in human beings has no connection with pink-eye in horses. Pink-eye in horses is a grave and contagious disease of the lungs and air passages. The congestion of the eyes is but one of the symptoms.

In the case of human beings the eye presents essentially the same appearance, but is the sole seat of the disease. As it is the conjunctiva—the mucous membrane that covers the ball and lines the lids—which is inflamed, the disease is a form of conjunctivitis.

There are three forms of conjunctivitis, not counting one which is confined to infants. One of these forms is exceedingly contagious and very dangerous to vision. Another may result from a cold, or a foreign particle beneath the lid.

Pink-eye, the third form, comes between the other two. It may be due to the neglect of the simple form, or to contagion from a similar case, for the disease, if neglected, soon becomes contagious.

The color of the eye-ball may be either pink or red. The inflammation rarely extends to the cornea—the transparent covering over the pupil and iris—though minute blisters may form around. But it may extend to the mucous membrane of the lids, which is but an extension of that which covers the ball.

The edges of the lids also become covered with a yellowish secretion that sticks the lashes together, while the lids often require in the morning a long soaking before the eye can be opened. The affection, however, does not extend to the inner portion of the globe. If vision is interfered with, it is mainly from a film of dried mucus, which gathers on the cornea. The ailment beginning in one eye, is apt to be carried to the other by infection.

The disease begins with watering of the eyes and a burning sensation. In severe cases there is a copious running of the nose and often intense pain in the brow and around the eye. There may be also some fever and sleeplessness. In most cases the patient recovers in five or six weeks, though the effects may last two or three months. Even when blisters form around the cornea, they disappear of themselves.

The patient will get well without treatment if he has good hygienic surroundings and is careful as to personal cleanliness. Still a rational and mild treatment will greatly facilitate recovery.

Infected children should sleep apart from others, and use different towels, bowls and baths. Nor should they attend school until all severe catarrhal symptoms have passed away.—Youth's Companion.

Chasing a Man With Bloodhounds.

In lieu of genuine hunting, which is temporarily at a standstill, the novel idea of starting off a youth on foot, and sending two bloodhounds in pursuit of him half an hour later, has commended itself to a certain sportsman residing in the neighborhood of the Quorn as a capital way of killing time. The opening run was a great success, for, after striking the line of a passing and naturally very perturbed traveler on the high road, the hounds were with difficulty stopped and transferred to that of the legitimate quarry. Traveling at a tremendous pace, and with music almost equal in volume to the cry of a pack of fox hounds, they ran all around Quorn village, their owner, regardless of snowdrifts, galloping in pursuit and taking fences just as they came. The end of the run was somewhat singular, as directly the bloodhounds galloped up to the fugitive they evinced their delight by springing up to him and trying to lick his face.—London Telegraph.

\$100 Reward \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors are so sure of its cures, in all cases, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, etc.

When you borrow money you borrow trouble, but at the same time you sometimes increase the trouble of the fellow who lends it to you.—Somerville Journal.

The Only One Ever Printed—Can You Find the Word?

There is a 3 inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is from each new one appearing each week, from The Dr. Harvey Medicine Co. This is the only advertisement of the kind ever made and published. Look for it, and then the name of the word and they will return you book, beautiful lithographs or samples free.

The truth of the saying "To be forewarned is to be forearmed" often resolves itself into a question of speed.—Columbus Post.

Recommend Itself.

The Garrett Force Machine, manufactured by S. H. Garrett, Mansfield, O., is in successful operation in every State and Territory in the United States. No farmer should be without one of these machines as the fence built by it is one of the best and cheapest fences that can be built. Write to the above address for wholesale price of fencing material direct from the factory to the farmer. Be sure to name this paper.

If it be true that the man who is his own lawyer has a fool for a client, then there are cases where it is not expedient to keep one's own counsel.—Boston Transcript.

Mr. C. D. PAYN, publisher of the Union Signal, Chicago, Ill., writes:

"I never saw anything that would cure headache like your Brachycolone. All druggists, 50c."

Max wants but little here below, and as a general thing he's getting it.—Brighton Leader.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar relieves whooping cough. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

If you have a bone of contention with anyone throw it to the dogs.—Boston Transcript.

The pleasant coating of Beecham's Pills completely disguises the taste without impairing their efficiency. 25 cents a box. When the funny man is at his wit's end he wants a period.—Galveston News.

On the Pillow or the Rail.
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are a most desirable companion for the traveler. They are an excellent remedy for the nausea and fatigue which many persons suffer who travel by water or land. Valid in all malarious localities should have it with them as a safeguard, incomparable for biliousness, dyspepsia and bowel complaint, and as a means of checking la grippe and rheumatic twinges.

NATURAL HISTORY.—Teacher: "Hans, name three kinds of prey." Hans: "Two lions and a tiger."—Texas Siftings.

Avoid March Winds.

Go South via Louisville & Nashville R. R. to Evergreen, Pensacola or the Gulf Coast. The Old Reliable has no superior for speed, comfort and safety. See your nearest Coupon Agent, or write C. P. Atmore, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Louisville, Ky.

It is always proper to call upon the superintendent of streets to "mend his ways."—Boston Commercial.

"I HAVE BEEN AFFLICTED with an affection of the Throat from childhood, caused by diphtheria, and have used various remedies, but have never found anything equal to BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TONIC."—Rev. G. M. F. Hampton, Philad., Ky. Sold only in boxes.

A contemporary's headline, "Coca is Safe," should be qualified by the important addition, "except in a liquid form."

The auctioneer is the accommodating man who comes and goes at our bidding.—Dallas News.



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAF. FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.



WHAT'S THE MATTER? FARM COVERED WITH STUMPS.

THE NEW WAY

HAWKEYE GRUB & STUMP MACHINE

Works on either Standing Timber or Stumps. Pulls an ordinary stump in one and a half minutes. Makes a clean cut and leaves the stump in the ground. No heavy chains or cables to handle. The cost of labor is cut in half. You can cut your own stumps in your own time. You can cut a stump in a few minutes with this machine. You can cut a stump in a few minutes with this machine. You can cut a stump in a few minutes with this machine.

Clear cut a stump with less labor and expense than any other method. Write for a circular and a list of agents. Address: J. H. WILSON, DETROIT, MICH.

JAMES MILNE & SON, SOUTH ORE, IOWA.

"August Flower"

I have been troubled with dyspepsia, but after a fair trial of August Flower, am freed from the vexatious trouble.—J. B. Young, Daughters College, Harrodsburg, Ky. I had headache one year steady. One bottle of August Flower cured me. It was positively worth one hundred dollars to me.—J. W. Smith, P. M. and Gen. Merchant, Townsend, Ont. I have used it myself for constipation and dyspepsia and it cured me. It is the best seller I ever handled.—C. Rugh, Druggist, Mechanicsburg, Pa.

PICK OF LANDS

In order to place a large New York estate in possession of a new owner, it is necessary to place on the market a large tract of land, situated in the Southern part of New York State. The land is situated in the Southern part of New York State. The land is situated in the Southern part of New York State. The land is situated in the Southern part of New York State.

AGENTS

Read this paper and two weeks' subscription to THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

W. D. CONDIT & CO., Des Moines, Ia.

FAT FOLKS REDUCED

SEEDS

JACOBS OIL
CURES
SCIATICA
Back Aches
Rheumatism
NEURALGIA.
IT HAS NO EQUAL.

DRESS MAKERS
FIND THE
Latest Styles
L'Art De La Mode.
7 COLORED PLATES.
ALL THE LATEST FASHIONS AND NEW YORK FASHIONS.
Order it of your New York dealer or send for it to W. J. MOORE, Publisher, 21 East 19th St., New York.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN BROKERAGE AND INVESTMENT COMPANY
With capital and stock of \$1,000,000. Real estate, bonds and agricultural lands. Funds and other securities. Investments in high-class securities. Carefully made. Correspondence solicited. Telephone 100. Office: Main St., Lafayette Building, St. Louis, Mo. Send 2-cent stamp. You get 25 page book with maps.

PURE MALT SEED WHISKY
No. 1. For Consumption, Dyspepsia, Malarial and General Debility. Allergies, etc. & for Rheumatism, Gout, etc. St. Paul, Minn. Send 2-cent stamp. You get 25 page book with maps.

ATTENTION, WORKINGMEN!

DO YOU WANT TO BETTER YOUR CONDITION? IF SO, GATHER UP YOUR FAMILY AND OUTFIT AND COME TO
SUPERIOR WISCONSIN

Where you can find abundance of work at good rates, the best climate in the United States for the worker, (No Taxation), good schools, good churches and better than all, the chance of getting a **GOOD HOME AND LOT** in the heart of the city, on superior lots. **THE LAND AND RIVER IMPROVEMENT CO.** (the proprietors of the Townsite) will sell you such a home and lot for a small sum of money, and permit you to pay for it from 120 to 150 monthly installments—and each installment no larger than a rental of such a property would be. The official report of the City Statistician shows upwards of 3,500 hands employed in the various industrial and shipping concerns, and a large number of additional caucuses will be located this season—many of them employing a large number of female hands.

You Will FIND this the **BEST TOWN** in America to GROW UP WITH!

HALL'S City of Toledo, Lucas Co., S. S. State of Ohio.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of **ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS** for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of **HALL'S CATARRH CURE**.

Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1889.
NOTARIAL SEAL
LUCAS CO., O.
A. W. GLEASON, NOTARY PUBLIC.

HALL'S CATARRH CURE
IS TAKEN INTERNALLY, and acts directly upon the Blood and mucous surfaces.

TESTIMONIALS:
E. B. WALTHAM, & CO., Druggists, Horse Cave, Ky. says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cures every one that takes it."
CONDUCTOR E. D. LOMIS, Detroit, Mich., says: "The effect of Hall's Catarrh Cure is wonderful." Write him about it.

Hall's Catarrh Cure Is Sold by all Dealers in Patent Medicines!
PRICE 75 CENTS A BOTTLE.

CURE THE ONLY GENUINE HALL'S CATARRH CURE IS MANUFACTURED BY
F. J. CHENEY & CO., TOLEDO, O.

Testimonials sent free on application.

Tutt's Tiny Pills
To cure constipation purging the bowels should be avoided; it weakens their power of motion. A gentle aperient effect is only required. Tutt's Tiny Pills are prepared with special views to the permanent cure of
COSTIVENESS AND HEADACHE.
They are mild and remain in the system until they act on the liver, cause a natural flow of bile, and their tonic properties impart power to the bowels to remove unhealthy accumulations. Good appetite and digestion result from the use of these little pills. Price, 25c. Office, 39 Park Place, N.Y.

100-HEAD ON HAND-100
Thirty first prizes

WALL PAPERS.

J. J. REARDON & CO. has on exhibition for the season of '92 as fine a line of papers as can be shown in America.

PAPERS from 20 cents to \$1.00 per double roll. We make a Specialty of Ingrain. Samples sent to outside parties on application.

SPAFFORD & COLE!

DRY GOODS

THE LARGEST STOCK IN TOWN.

Our immense Store is Crowded with Bargains in Dry Goods and Holiday Stuff.

The Finest Line of SHOES ever brought to Rhinelander, can be seen at their store. Call and look them over. SPAFFORD & COLE.

E. RITZMAN, TAILOR,

Removed to the Building formerly occupied by Wolcott, the photographer—two doors North of Irvin Gray's new store.

New Spring Suitings—The Latest.

Goods to suit everybody. Come and inspect the Finest Assortment of Foreign and Domestic Suitings to be found in the city. Remember the Place.

Brown St.—2 doors North of Gray's.

F. C. HENRICI, MERCHANT TAILOR.

Best Fitting Suits and the Best Goods for the Lowest Prices, that can be found in Rhinelander. All Work Warranted. Shop opposite the Giant Sleigh Manufacturing Co.'s Factory, Rhinelander, Wis.

Rhineland Hospital.

A FIRST-CLASS INSTITUTION.

For \$6.00 your doctor's bill, nursing and board is paid, and a home provided, in case of sickness or injury. During the period of one year. No man without a home can afford to be without a ticket on this hospital. We will take pleasure in showing you through the hospital at any time.

McINDOE & DANIELS, Resident Surgeons

RHINELANDER WISCONSIN.



Central Market, STEVENS ST.

JAS. GLEASON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

MEATS, PROVISIONS, FISH AND GAME.

Our customers can rely upon securing good fresh meat, fair treatment and as low prices as it can be sold for. We solicit a share of the city trade. Market next to C. O. D. Store. RHINELANDER, WIS.

More News from the Rainy River Country.

Rainy river country will experience a big boom, the coming spring, as a large number of settlers are waiting for the snow to disappear to enable them to get into the woods and locate for themselves a homestead on pine and farming lands along the valleys of the Rainy, Big and Little fork rivers; and for the benefit of those intending to go into this new country I will give a brief description of it. Itasca County, Minn., is situated in the northwestern part of the state. Its northern boundary is the Rainy river, which also is the line between the state of Minnesota and Ontario, Canada. The river runs through a low level valley of the richest land for agricultural purposes there is in United States, and on the Canadian side is very thickly settled all along the river, but is only sparsely settled on the American side, owing to the fact that most of the country is as yet unsurveyed and a large block of it is Indian reservation. But the portion above the Reservation line is vacant and open to settlement, although mostly unsurveyed. The manner of procedure of homesteaders is to select the particular spot where they wish to make a claim and acquire 160 acres of land and build a house upon it and clear some land, and a colony of a half dozen or so then join in an application to the government, through the surveyor general of the state, to have the town surveyed in which they have settled. (The town and range lines have already been established for some years.) The surveyor general then transmits the application to the general land office and if passed upon favorably is returned to the surveyor general and he is instructed to proceed to advertise for bids for doing the work, and as there is hardly ever any competition on such work there is a regular price established by the government ranging from seven to fourteen dollars per mile. The surveys are made and the settlers are noted in the filed notes of the survey and given 30 days after the plats are filed at the local land office in which to take out homestead filings on the land. This time is given before the state is allowed to select their swamp lands and to secure the actual settler from conflict with any other interests. After the filing of regular homestead papers the settler has to live on the lands fourteen months before he can commute it to a cash entry, and he is required to furnish proof of actual settlement for that period, as well as paying \$1.25 per acre for the land. But should he choose to occupy the land for 5 years he gets the land without price except the usual land office fees.

As to the nature of the soil and timber I will say that I have seen a large number of claims on the Big Fork, Little Fork Ash, Sturgeon and other streams, containing from one to three million feet of pine timber that is worth stumpage from one to four and even five dollars per M. The No. 1 white pine logs in the Canadian market bring from eight to twelve dollars per M. and the common and Norway from five to seven dollars; but comparatively a small amount of timber is as yet banked on the many streams running into the Rainy river, and only then in the towns where the lands have been surveyed long enough for the settlers to have time to prove up on their claims. In all there is about 100,000,000 feet of logs cut in one season on both sides of the International line. These logs are rafted out at the mouth of Rainy river and towed across the Lake of the Woods about 60 miles to the villages of Kewatan and Rat Portage, on the Canadian Pacific railroad, where there are about a dozen mills operated and whose markets are in the great Saskatchewan wheat and stock country in the Canadian Northwest. The soil in these valleys is a rich black soil, deep and underlaid with clay, and very free from stone and is quite level in most parts, but all having slope enough for good drainage. The timber is white oak, soft maple, white and black ash, spruce and white poplar; the latter is of especially fine quality and quite large, and the same can be said of spruce.

The climate is about the same as is enjoyed in the southern part of Wisconsin, although it is a great ways farther north; but it is accounted for in the fact that the famous chinook winds so called spread its moderating influence over the valley, and the largest kind of crops are easily raised on these lands after they are cleared and under cultivation. It is estimated that there are upwards of one hundred thousand million feet of standing pine in this big valley tributary to a point at the mouth of the Big Fork river on the Rainy, and

hundreds of thousands of acres of as fine farming land, just the same in productiveness as the famous Red River Valley 100 miles west of it, and all opened to homestead settlement. On these farming lands stand large quantities of hard wood timber awaiting the advent of railroads to encourage its manufacture into the many wooden articles used in the great prairie country, only just a little west—less than a day's run for a freight train—to a fast developing prairie country a thousand miles wide where they have no timber at all. Most would-be-settlers to this big new country want pine land claims and to those I will say that they can be located upon unoccupied claims that contain from 500 to 2,000,000 feet at the usual fee of land lookers of 10 cents per M. for what stands on 160 acres that they select, and the sum of twenty-five dollars for the choicest quarter sections of agricultural land. The writer is now engaged in hunting up these selections of lands; his headquarters is at the mouth of the Big Fork river, on Rainy river in Minnesota, where there are a number of settlers and fine farms. Some have 80 and 100 acres cleared and well stocked. The town of Rudy has been set off and schools will be established this spring. There are half a dozen steam boats plying regularly in summer up and down Rainy River and cord wood is in good demand for use of these boats and for shipment to Rat Portage, which is not a timber country. Cedar posts are good sale, also travers poles to the log rafters so that the settlers can busy themselves in winter to a profit to themselves and clear their lands. There are several railroads projected to this country and by another year it is expected that at least one line will be completed to this point and the matter of getting in and out will be easy. Game is in abundance, Moose predominating. It is the sportsman's paradise and will, in time, be a great resort for fishermen and hunters.

Correspondence in regard to claims will be answered by the writer if addressed to E. S. SHEPARD, Big Fork P. O., Ontario, Canada.

Big Fork is just across the river from our settlement.

The Concert. APPLETON, Wis., March 21, '92. I take great pleasure in endorsing the Phoenix Glee Club of Lawrence University. They will give you an entertainment that will truly entertain; not a dull moment, fine talent, great variety both vocal and instrumental music. You are to be congratulated on procuring them for one or more nights. R. H. POOLEY, Pastor 1st M. E. Church.

To Voters of the Town. With a feeling of gratitude for past favors at your hands, I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of side supervisor, and if elected pledge my best efforts to a conscientious attention to the wishes of the people of the town. CHAS. WILSON. Compressed yeast at Reed's. Spring election one week from next Tuesday.

W. H. Bell, of Oshkosh, was at the Rapids House Monday. Bert Jenkinson was in Oshkosh Monday after a tinsmith.

Mr. and Mrs. Kemp start to-day for Wabash, Ind., for a visit.

The Masons, of Ashland, will erect a temple at a cost of \$40,000.

Hugh Rogers, of Tomahawk, was a caller at this office yesterday.

Ernest Kuehl went to Milwaukee and Appleton yesterday on business.

Fred Hansen, of Tomahawk, transacted business in this city Monday.

Town tickets printed at the New North office in short notice and cheap.

Prof. A. D. Conover is in town this week as a witness in the school board case.

The case of the county board against A. D. Prudeaux will be tried here next month.

Rev. Father Kehoe, of Iron Mountain, Mich., will hold services in the Catholic church Sunday.

Miss Kittie Early returned last Saturday evening from her visit to friends in Rhinelander.—Merrill Advocate.

A Denver man has gone insane over an unexpected raise in his salary. This should be a warning to employees.

The Phoenix Glee Club will give a concert at the Grand Opera House April 1, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Congregational church.

The evening school of A. Wiechman is being patronized by a large number of people. The system taught is thorough and complete, and all are satisfied with the results thus far attained.

TOWN CAUCUS.

Notice is hereby given that a Citizens Caucus of the town of Pelican will be held at the Grand Opera House, Tuesday evening, March 29 at 8 p. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for town offices. All law abiding citizens are invited.

COMMITTEE.

Dissolution of Partnership. The firm of Smith Bros., doing a logging business, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be carried on by Samuel Smith, who will collect all bills receivable and pay all indebtedness against said firm. SAMUEL SMITH, G. W. SMITH. Dated Rhinelander, Wis., Feb. 11, '92.

A Lumberman's Rendezvous

This term might be applied to Stevens Point, located on the Wisconsin Central Lines, at the gateway to the vast forest region which extends North to Lake Superior, a distance of 200 miles without a break, on account of its vast lumber interests. The Wisconsin River to which the lumbermen have given the familiar and somewhat affectionate title of "Old Wisconsin," not alone acts as a lumber feeder to the city, by furnishing through its numerous tributaries an outlet for thousands of acres of pine in the upper country, but it furnishes a water power that is second only to that of Neenah and Menasha, which cities are also located on the "Central." Millions of feet of lumber are cut every year, giving employment to hundreds of men. In addition to the lumber trade, it has numerous other manufactures; it is here where the large car shops of the Wisconsin Central Lines are located. For tickets, maps, pamphlets and full information apply to G. F. McNeill, G. P. & T. A., Minneapolis, Minn., or to Jas. C. Pond, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

STATE OF WISCONSIN } ss. In Municipal Court
ONEIDA COUNTY. To Charles LaLonde:— You are hereby notified that a warrant of attachment has been issued against you, and your property attached to satisfy the demand of Joseph Lagoe, amounting to \$61.25; now unless you shall appear before Paul Browne, municipal judge, in and for said county, at his office in the village of Rhinelander, on the 14th day of April, 1892, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, judgment will be rendered against you, and your property sold to pay the debt. Dated this 23d day of March, A. D. 1892. JOSEPH LAGOE, Plaintiff.

STATE OF WISCONSIN } ss. In Municipal Court
ONEIDA COUNTY. To Charles LaLonde:— You are hereby notified that a warrant of attachment has been issued against you, and your property attached to satisfy the demand of M. H. Greenly amounting to \$49.50. Now unless you shall appear before Paul Browne, municipal judge, in and for said county, at his office in the village of Rhinelander, on the 14th day of April, 1892, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, judgment will be rendered against you, and your property sold to pay the debt. Dated March 17, 1892. M. H. GREENLY, Plaintiff.

STATE OF WISCONSIN } ss. In Municipal Court
ONEIDA COUNTY. To Charles LaLonde:— You are hereby notified that a warrant of attachment has been issued against you, and your property attached to satisfy the demand of Henry Lamoureux, amounting to \$40.46; now unless you shall appear before Paul Browne, municipal judge, in and for said county, at his office in the village of Rhinelander, on the 7th day of April, 1892, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, judgment will be rendered against you, and your property sold to pay the debt. Dated this 17th day of March, 1892. HENRY LAMOREUX, Plaintiff.

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